



The Psychological Association of the Philippines



**PAP 51st
ANNUAL
CONVENTION**

**PHILIPPINE
PSYCHOLOGY
IN THE MIDST
OF CHANGE**

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Xavier Estates Sports
and Country Club
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

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regression analysis showed that attachment style is not as pivotal in determining Facebook use among adolescents, which is contrary to what most of the previous studies suggested. Quality of peer relationships was found to play a moderate to weak role on Facebook use. Thematic analysis of the reasons cited by the participants for logging in on Facebook revealed that desire to keep abreast with information strongly promotes the use of Facebook. Overall, findings suggest that practical considerations, such as keeping oneself updated with information essential to school life, may be a stronger determinant of Facebook use than psychological variables like attachment style and perceived quality of peer relationships.

A6-3

Gender and Age Differences in the Influence of Parental Trust and Identity Variables on the Wellbeing Outcomes of Adolescents

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De La Salle University-Manila*

Identity development is an important factor in the lifespan, but most especially in adolescence. One of the hallmark theories in identity development in adolescence was the three-factor process identity model, which describes three critical identity processes that adolescents face: commitment, reconsideration of commitment and in-depth exploration (Crocetti, Rubini, & Meeus, 2008). These factors have been found to be differentially associated with maternal and paternal trust for Dutch and Italian samples (Crocetti et al., 2010). Given the cross-cultural variability in the influence of parental trust on identity processes, this paper aims to test a partial mediation model between paternal and maternal trust on well-being outcomes, mediated by commitment, reconsideration of commitment and satisfaction of life for Filipino adolescents. Gender and age [early adolescents (11-14 years old) and mid-adolescents (15-18 years old)] differences would also be explored. The Utrecht-Management of Identity Commitments Scale (U-MICS), the short version of the Inventory of Parenting and Peer Attachment (IPPA; Armsden & Greenberg, 1987; Nada-Raja, McGee, & Stanton, 1992) and the Satisfaction with life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) were administered to 1,298 Filipino adolescents. Data was analysed using recursive path analysis. Multigroup moderation analysis revealed age and gender differences on the mediation of identity variables on

the association of maternal and paternal trust on well-being outcomes.

A6-4

Family Resilience and Agency among Filipino Adolescents: A Moderated Mediation Model of Self-Efficacy and School Status

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The role of family resilience in developing agency among adolescents is proposed by investigating study examined the mediating role of self-efficacy in linking family resilience and agency, and the moderating role of school status (i.e., in-school vs. out-of-school) in influencing the mediation. Using the moderated mediation model of Hayes (2013), the researchers tested the model using the data obtained from 2,103 surveyed in-school and out-of-school youth aged 14-22 years in the Filipino Youth Development Study of the Department of Psychology at the De La Salle University Manila. The results show in-school youth to have significantly higher scores in family resilience, self-efficacy and agency compared to their out-of-school counterparts. Results further revealed family resilience indirectly influencing agency through self-efficacy. Direct effects of family resilience to sense of agency was significant with in-school youth, but not with the out-of-school youth. On the basis of the findings, the authors conclude that adaptive capacities in resilient families promote the successful achievement of developmental milestones for its individual members. For in-school youth, in particular, perception of the family's collaboration and confidence in facing challenges influences their own abilities to direct their actions in achieving their individual goals. While for the youth who drop out of school, primarily due to the family's financial difficulties, the perception of their families' resilience influences their beliefs about their own personal efficacy in persevering in the face of life challenges. For these youth, self-efficacy seems to be essential for them to visualize a desired future and to effect change in their own lives.

SESSION A7

VENUE: Sky Bar

SYMPOSIUM: Trauma and Cognition

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